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An

Inaugural Essay

on

Gonorrhoea Virulenta

submitted

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Examination of the Professors  
in

The University of Pennsylvania  
for

The Degree of Doctor of Medicine  
by

William Edward Hardaway

of

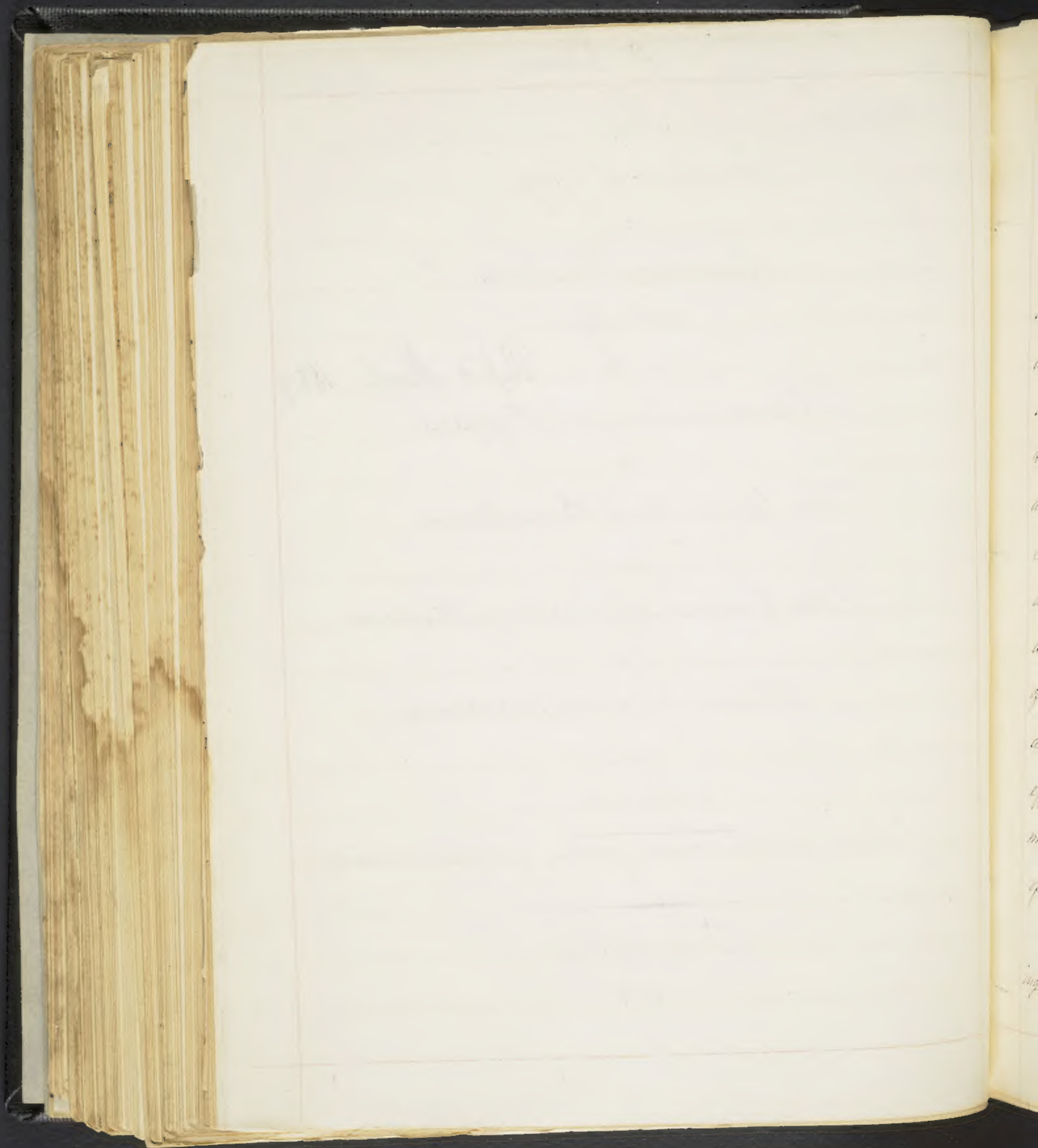
Virginia.

"Sunt delicta tamen, quibus ignoscere velimus." Hor.

Philadelphia

1829







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On  
Gonorrhoea Virulenta.

From the ~~malignant~~ character assumed by gonorrhoea in several which have come under my personal observation as well as some facts connected with the disease, calculated in themselves to diffuse some light upon a subject about which various conflicting opinions in this country, as also in Europe exist among the medical profession, the author of this dissertation is induced to offer some remarks on gonorrhoea, not with the view of arrogating to himself any new theory upon the subject, or of making a vain attempt at a display of talents which his humble opinion of himself will not allow, but, by an impartial statement of a case, for the accuracy of which he pledges himself if no other effect be produced, to elicit from abler and more ripened judgment the true pathology of the disease which will be the subject of future considerations.

We find authors of great celebrity on the one hand continuing with indefatigable zeal and talents for the establishment of



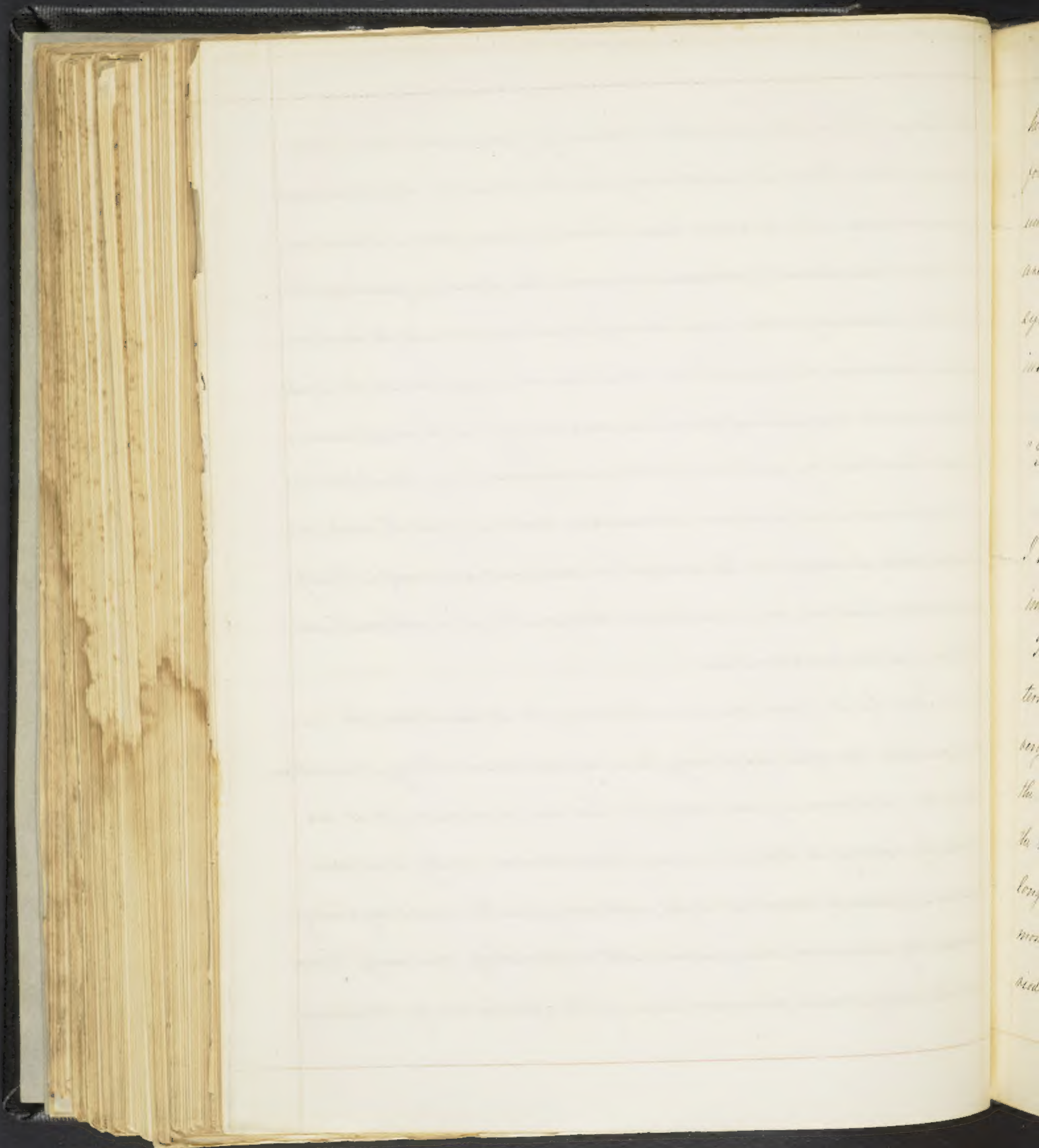




the theory of the non-syphilitic nature of gonorrhoea, or in other words that there is no identity in the virus of syphilis and gonorrhoea. At the same time others of equal fame and eminence in every department of science advocate the opposite opinion; both parties adducing cases and many cogent arguments to sustain their favourite doctrine. That both can be altogether in the right, where such conflicting opinions exist is not to be supposed; and it is alone by matters of fact, unobscured by the sophistry of ingenious and learned discourses, directed of all the materials calculated to mislead the novice in medical science faithfully detailed, that we are to avoid a labyrinth of intricate and often fatal perplexities.

Far be it from me, as intending to detract from the incalculable benefits resulting from a well based theory, or as attempting its exclusion from subjects that are medical; for it as properly belongs to this, as to any other science, as by it we are often enabled to arrive at light, reflected from the occult regions of disease, by which we are guided with undeviating certainty through all the mazes and meanderings of the operations of nature in







health or disease. But there is a kind of theory or speculation founded upon false premises, which should be discarded as unsubstantial and wanting the true principles upon which we are to erect a train of reasoning, either from facts, analogy or sympathy, deceptive in itself, and if not watched for, will insensibly and slyly like

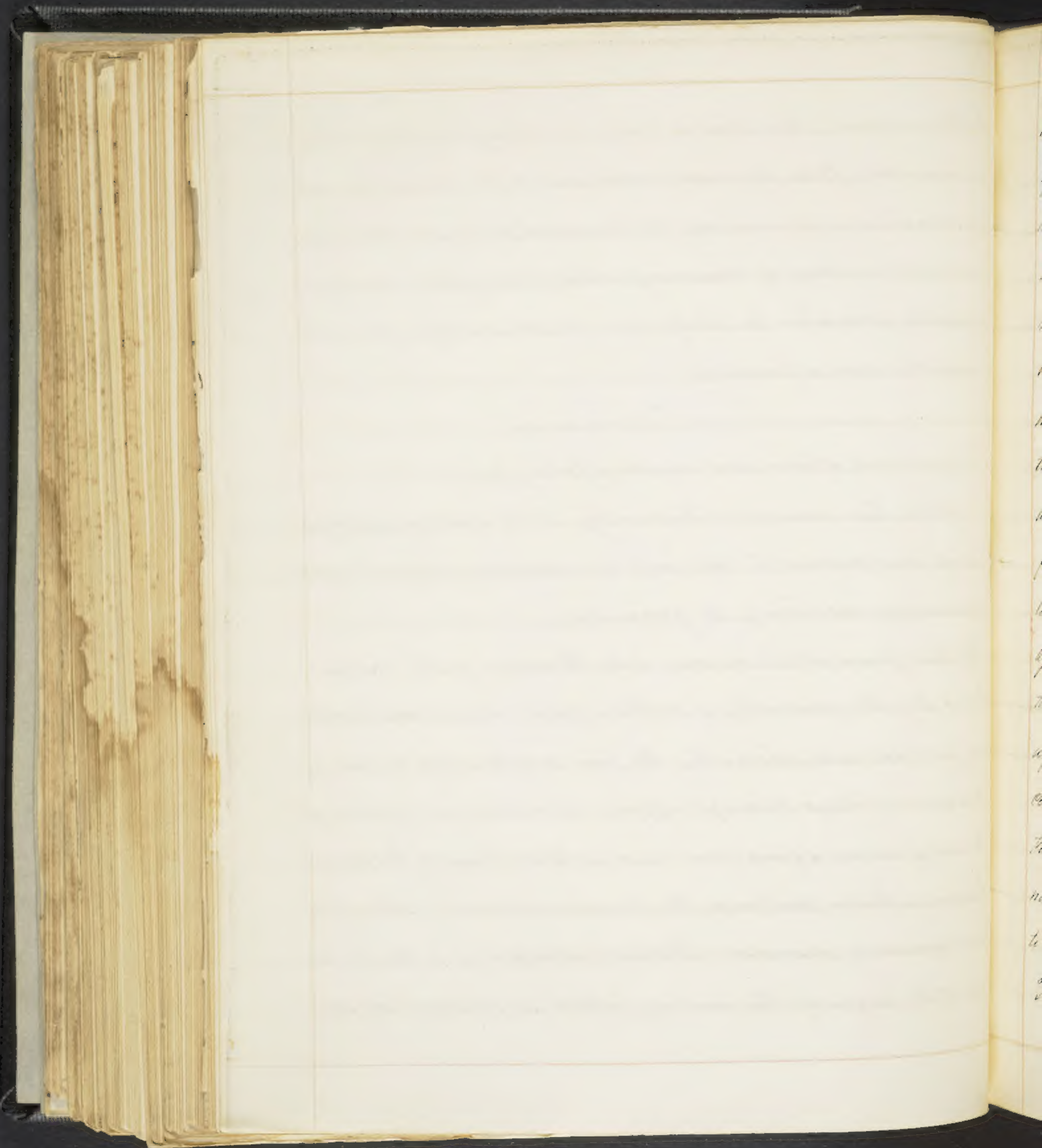
"Draw us on

"To quileful shores and meads of fatal joy."

With these remarks, introductory to the subsequent pages I shall now proceed to take into consideration subjects more immediately relating to gonorrhoea.

The time from which we may date the origin of the disease termed by the generality of authors gonorrhoea seems to extend very far back into antiquity. We find mention of a disease in the sacred writings called yoroppes, characterized by some of the most genuine symptoms; and in the writings of belsius as long ago as twelve centuries, the venereal disease is said to be most accurately described. Without attempting to fix the period of the origin of this malady, which is deemed an un-







important point, only as it relates to the history of diseases and of medicine, it will be deemed adequate to the chief design of this discourse, to leave this part of the subject to the curious, and to those who may have a better and more extensive opportunity of research to join in the discussion. It seems however, a well established fact, from the preceding authority that gonorrhoea must have had an existence in some one or other of its forms antecedently to the discovery of America by Columbus in the year 1492, about which time it is contended by some, that the disease was carried from this country to Europe; and if gonorrhoea, chancre, and lues venerea, all arise from the same original infection, as is asserted by the most respectable authority and in which opinion I entertain the most entire credence: it therefore follows, that in arriving at a just conclusion upon this point, that the disease in question could not have originated in America, and that in ascribing to this country as its place of nativity, if the expression is allowable, not only illiberal but unjustifiable calumny has been attempted to be imposed upon our national character.

The nosological arrangement of the illustrious button-plate gonorrhoea















the object of the present paper is to give a general view of the various diseases which are produced by the use of mercury, and to show the manner in which they are communicated. The object of the present paper is to give a general view of the various diseases which are produced by the use of mercury, and to show the manner in which they are communicated.

It is well known, that the use of mercury is attended with a variety of diseases, and that the diseases which are produced by its use are of a very different nature from those which are produced by the use of other medicines. It is well known, that the use of mercury is attended with a variety of diseases, and that the diseases which are produced by its use are of a very different nature from those which are produced by the use of other medicines. It is well known, that the use of mercury is attended with a variety of diseases, and that the diseases which are produced by its use are of a very different nature from those which are produced by the use of other medicines.

After some time, when the infection is removed, the disease is usually productive of disease. The symptoms of contamination usually make their appearance from the fifth to the tenth day, and they







2

[illegible]

In my long and arduous career I have been  
 able to see the value of the different systems and to make  
 a selection of the best in the subject in which they are most  
 useful. I have been able to see the value of the different  
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 in which they are most useful. I have been able to see the  
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in the mother and sometimes the same is prolonged in a  
 form, as it is in the child, as a consequence of a burning  
 heat, or even of a long time. The same is the case in a  
 child with scurvy. It is frequently found in the form of  
 a white red skin. The disease has a tendency to being  
 cured as it is in the mother. The skin is more  
 white and increased in thickness as the inflammation rises,  
 and the colour of the disease has the same tendency to  
 be a red, white or a greenish skin. Sometimes the glass  
 goes down, and there is a yellow discharge, and only  
 from the mother, not from the whole system. Sometimes the  
 eruption. There are the symptoms of a general eruption, and  
 it is not at all at all in every case. There they are not  
 then can be no more of the diagnosis. It is sometimes difficult  
 to determine the existence of the disease in women, from  
 the comparative insensibility of the parts, and without a great  
 determination of attention to the symptoms, or in a right  
 mistake in the diagnosis, and even worse.

It is from improper treatment, and it is very rare that



































[illegible]





who are subject, it is subject to ask, if gonorrhoea is capable  
 of assuming the syphilitic form of disease, why does this occurrence  
 not happen often and with more regularity? To elucidate  
 the difference, the manner in which the virus is given  
 when he taken into consideration, it will at once be perceived  
 that there are very great difficulties opposed to the introduction  
 of the virus into the circulation, as the system of action  
 alone become diseased.

The mucous secretion accompanying the virus of gonorrhoea has  
 a very great agency in destroying the acrid and morbid qualities  
 of the poison, so as to render it less effective on the parts to which  
 it may be applied. Besides it is proved by numerous post mortem  
 examinations that ulceration of the urethra never takes place even  
 in the worst forms of the disease, and it would seem from the  
 exemption of the urethra to the ulcerative process, that the morbid  
 and abortive vapors are thus prevented from coming in contact  
 with the virus; but it will not be observed that secondary symptoms  
 supervene a gonorrhoea, when the integrity of the membranes are  
 common tegumentary covering is uninterrupted. And considering





The paucity of cases in which the disease occurs, is well as  
 the uncertainty of its appearance & the matter of its course & its  
 consequences, & it is a serious error to suppose the secondary effects  
 of gonorrhoea do not always manifest themselves in a very  
 early stage of the disease & may not be in the anticipation of  
 the last & dangerous.

There is a common and mistaken opinion which has been  
 often repeated in the popular mind that the disease is a matter of little  
 subject of consideration. But an examination of these separately  
 would lead to a further digression & in what may be considered  
 the commencement of the subject, & not necessary to enter upon  
 the subject entered to me as the most prominent and yet visible one  
 since the remaining business of the most serious & dangerous  
 and arguments derived from attacking an enemy seem to require  
 that they will be raised up without further consideration. It is  
 serious and serious & long after the fact, but not to be  
 as a matter of course in the disease & it is not to be  
 as a matter of course in the disease & it is not to be

There is a common & serious & dangerous & it is not to be  
 in the minds of the people & it is not to be





in name and the state of these we shall find several cases of  
inflammation of the lungs, originating from pneumonia. In  
the more chronic cases we have seen, in fact, a  
chronic state of pneumonia having been caused, by the mis-  
direction of a phlegmatic matter from some other source to the lungs,  
in which, and we are assured in the language of the writer that he  
has known many cases where persons affected with pleurisy and  
afterwards commenced phlegm and cough. It is the testimony  
of writers referred to, and confirmed by our observation in diseases,  
arising in confirmation of the former, and the subject we propose  
to discuss in these words: "We are convinced that the infection, producing  
pneumonia and that, producing phlegm are not one the same." This  
fact and theory supported with similar examples collected in  
our own observations and others we have seen, and we  
shall find that pneumonia and phlegm are caused by the infection  
of pneumonia, and is a disease in itself, and is not a mere  
infection, or a mere, internal inflammation, and is the cause of  
the disease and the infection is not a mere, internal inflammation,  
and is a disease in itself, and is not a mere, internal inflammation,  
and is a disease in itself, and is not a mere, internal inflammation,











consult the opinion of an eminent and experienced physician  
of his city as regarded the character of the ulcer and the treatment  
necessary to be pursued. In my understanding of his opinion was  
not deceive me, it was pronounced to be a genuine syphilitic ulcer;  
and for its cure, as well as the inguinal affection, the blue pill and  
lark wash were prescribed and used. Moderate ptyalism was induced  
by the use of the mercury, and all these appearances of syphilis were  
increased by the healing of the ulcer and the absence of pain or  
enlargement of the lymphatic glands of the groin. But this, which  
might have been a temporary relief, was only a deceptive one, and  
soon, indeed, to be the harbinger of more serious and dangerous  
trials, which had been menacing the invasion of the brilliant  
unadorned veil, seemed only to have subsided to acquire greater  
impetuosity in order to engulf its victim with a deluge of disasters.

In the expiration of twenty or thirty days from the disappearance of  
the ulcer and buboes, the discharge from the urethra having continued  
at the time, other secondary symptoms were developed, commencing  
in ulceration of the nostrils, and deep excavated sores dispersed  
over the face, about the forehead, the ala nasi, and the angles of the





There is a great deal of work to be done in the world, and it is not  
the only thing that is to be done. The world is a great place, and it is  
a great place to live in.

During the treatment of the secondary syphilis which followed the first mercurial mercury, in the form of the blue pill, and if not more, I suppose, of sarsaparilla were alternately used. At various times the patient was so far recovered to consider himself well as to be able to use the use of the syring and the friction, in effecting a cure during a long time. There is a subsequent experience may be attributed in part to the want of perseverance in the use of the sarsaparilla, in that it did not long continue, and the mercury soon is thrown off which is not the constitution of the system has suffered marked injury. The appearance of the nodes being not entirely dissipated and the progress of disease, greater by the antisyphilitic plan was really proved upon a case, as the patient's health may now be considered as truly well recovered. The nodes having disappeared and he remains in perfect health, even to such he was so far recovered, for nearly twelve years in.











... in order to ensure satisfaction, it would be more  
 subject most to all of the fundamental principles, as of the general  
 economy, which have been long established and settled in history  
 to test if there was something of real value in them:

Since for many years we have been steadily improving the education  
 of our people, and the general character of the people  
 character: but, as the subject we are now the subject of the times in  
 other cases, to prove which it is not necessary to a great extent to  
 sustain the system, but sufficient to sometimes the cause is justified.

It will be observed that the result is not to obtain a description  
 of the experiments have been resorted to, in order to ascertain the  
 truth of the above position. The reason of the controversy, & this  
 controversy may to some great degree receive aid from the  
 testimony of the authorities of the ... & a change to the ...  
 of the ... in the ... of the ... in the ...  
 the canal. ... of the ... of the ...  
 ready referred to as ... of the ... and others, ...  
 manifest the ... of the ... is ... in  
 numerous instances of generalization.





In designing these experiments, is not the error of generalization some-  
 what to be feared? The number of experiments not in excess of 20, and the number  
 of children, but, the number of experiments, and the number of children is in excess,  
 it may be supposed that in the course of the experiments, some of the children  
 are under the influence of the experimenter, and the results are not reliable.  
 However, it is not to be feared that the results are not reliable, for the results  
 are obtained by the use of the same method, and the results are the same.  
 even experiments, and the results are the same, and the results are the same.  
 experiments are not reliable, and the results are the same, and the results are the same.  
 may be obtained; and it then happens, in experiments, that the results  
 are not the same, and the results are the same, and the results are the same.  
 that when the matter of a choice is used, and at the same time, when the results  
 are not the same, and the results are the same, and the results are the same.  
 in various circumstances they are attended with an uniformity, in certain  
 and success, and the results are the same, and the results are the same.  
 from the influence of the matter, or from some other cause, or from some  
 other cause, the results are the same, and the results are the same.  
 and the results are the same, and the results are the same, and the results are the same.  
 that the human system cannot be operated upon in this way? It should  
 be supposed, and the results are the same, and the results are the same.  
 to the course of small, and the results are the same, and the results are the same.  
 and the results are the same, and the results are the same, and the results are the same.  
 the results are the same, and the results are the same, and the results are the same.  
 the results are the same, and the results are the same, and the results are the same.





conclusion that since, as is inevitable, the preceding facts & principles  
in the same relation are equally as true as the statement  
itself are true, it is not true of a man, etc. etc. etc. it is equally  
impossible, as it is true, it is not true, etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc.  
to be true, etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc.

On the preceding pages I have endeavored in a succinct manner to  
explain some of the most common fallacies and at the same time most  
prevalent objections which have usually been urged in opposition to the  
principles adopted and advanced in this essay; at the same time facts  
have been presented in corroboration of these views, a plain & lucid  
argument, from which it appears that the principles and systems have  
been shown to be correct & superior to all the objections & such  
as though the intervention of the common sense & there must be some  
evidence of the human system. It then becomes evident that the same  
appearances appearing by the forms of nature & the regularity in the  
life character of the human system of the world is which the  
most active and even of the intellect is not a mere appearance and  
the view of the human system is not a mere appearance and  
must be guided by the facts of the human system.



























The best remedies I have ever tried, and which seem to receive the sanction of almost every practitioner, are opium in large doses combined with camphor, and the extract of stramonium and belladonna. As the attack of chordea usually commences in the night after the patient is in bed, it is advisable that the opium and camphor be given a short time before the hour of rest. The extract of belladonna, or stramonium is to be rubbed along the under part of the urethra; the last article seems to have obtained a preference in practice of the two, and in frequent and continuous attacks of chordea which sometimes become chronic, it claims a superiority over the other narcotics. When these remedies have been neglected, or fail in warding off the attack, in this emergency the sudden application of cold water or ice to the parts has afforded instantaneous though for the most part temporary relief.

Sometimes a too sudden suppression of the discharge in gonorrhoea is induced, either by the ill-timed use of some of its remedies, or from some other cause. In this state the pain is greatly increased, and the inflammation travelling along the urethra to the vasa deferentia is conveyed by them to the testes causing *hernia humoralis*. To relieve this condition, nothing seems so prompt and effectual as warm fomentations







but more especially warm poultices of milk and bread, which should be large enough to envelope the penis completely and to be removed several times in the course of the day, having its place supplied by a fresh poultice at each removal.

The inflammation may have attained such a height, unaccompanied by a suppression of the discharge, as to require the aid of poultices, and in addition to those already mentioned the saturnine poultice applied cold, has proved very successful in allaying this inordinate excitement.

Frequent ablutions of the parts with tepid, or cold water as may best suit the feelings of our patient, and the greatest regard both to personal cleanliness and that of the dress, are of the first importance in the treatment of gonorrhoea in every stage, and should be rigidly enjoined in our prescriptions. By a due regard to these points to which the attention should be constantly directed in practice, much is added to the comfortable feelings of our patient; besides, they constitute in a great degree the precautionary safeguards against the encroachment of this disease upon the constitution, when it becomes one of the most formidable maladies with which our art has to contend.



